IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Applicant: Daigo TAGUCHI, et al.

Title: SCENARIO EDITING DEVICE CAPABLE OF
AUTOMATICALLY SUPPLEMENTING SCENARIO ON
THE BASIS OF RECEIVED ADDITIONAL DATA

Appl. No.: 09/520,240

Filing Date: 03/07/2000

Examiner: Mylinh T. Tran

Art Unit: 2174

TRANSMITTAL

Mail Stop Appeal Brief
Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Sir:

Transmitted herewith is an Appeal Brief in the above-identified application.

[ ] Small Entity status under 37 C.F.R. § 1.9 and § 1.27 has been established by a previous assertion of Small Entity status.

[ ] Assertion of Small Entity status is enclosed.

[X] The fee required for an Appeal Brief is calculated below:

[X] Applicant hereby petitions for an extension of time under 37 C.F.R. §1.136(a) for the total number of months checked below:

[X]	Extension for response filed within the first month:	$110.00	$110.00
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		CLAIMS, EXTENSION AND DISCLAIMER FEE TOTAL:	$110.00
[X]		Fee for An Appeal Brief:	$340.00
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Please direct all correspondence to the undersigned attorney or agent at the address indicated below.

Respectfully submitted,

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APPEAL BRIEF UNDER 37 C.F.R. § 41.37

Commissioner for Patents
Washington, D.C. 20231

Sir:

This brief is in furtherance of the Notice of Appeal filed on July 9, 2004, in connection with the appeal of the final rejection of claims 1, 3, 4, 6-11, 14-17, 19, 20, and 22-24 of the above-identified application. A check covering the fees required under 37 C.F.R. §41.20(b)(2) is enclosed. Any fee deficiency or overpayment may be charged or credited to our Deposit Account 19-0741.

I.   REAL PARTY IN INTEREST

The real party in interest is NEC Corporation, the assignee of all right, title and interest in the present application.

II.   RELATED APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES

Appellants are unaware of any related appeals or interferences.

III.   STATUS OF CLAIMS

Claims 1, 3, 4, 6-11, 14-17, 19, 20, and 22-24 are pending. Claims 2, 5, 12, 13, 18, and 21 are cancelled. The rejection of claims 1, 3, 4, 6-11, 14-17, 19, 20, and 22-24 is appealed. A copy of the pending claims is presented in the APPENDIX.

IV.   STATUS OF AMENDMENTS

Claims 1-11 and 13-24 were finally rejected in the Office Action of February 10, 2004. By way of the Amendment and Reply under 37 C.F.R. 1.116 filed May 10, 2004, Appellants amended claims 1, 3, 6, 9, 14, 17, 19 and 22 and cancelled claims 2, 5, 13, 18, and 21. The Amendment submitted May 10, 2004 was indicated as having been entered in the Advisory Action of June 23, 2004.

V.   SUMMARY OF INVENTION

Multimedia contents includes a plurality of material represented by multimedia data. Multimedia data includes at least one data set comprising an image data set (or still picture set), a video data set (or moving picture data set or animation data set), an audio data set, or text data set. Such multimedia contents is provided to a computer through a recorded medium, such as a CD-ROM, or through a network, such as the Internet. A scenario defines a concrete form of presenting or exhibiting multimedia contents. It defines the display position and timing of text, images, and audio and video that is reproduced. (*See* p. 1, lines 7-17.)

A conventional scenario editing device as disclosed in Japanese Unexamined Patent Publication 8-305720, is described in reference to Figs. 1 and 2. Such conventional scenario editing device may be used to produce and edit a scenario in response to operator instructions. The operator prepares multimedia data to complete multimedia contents and provides instructions to supplement or edit the scenario. (*See* p. 5, lines 16-22.)

Specifically, in the prior art scenario editing device of Fig. 1, an input/output unit 101 receives commands and multimedia data from an operator. A multimedia data memory 102 stores the multimedia data. A scenario editing unit 103 produces and edits the scenario on the basis of the multimedia data in response to commands received from the operator. (*See* p. 5, line 23 - p.6, line 3.)

In the prior art device, a scenario is stored in the scenario memory 104. A scenario expanding unit 105 expands the scenario so it can be edited. The flow of commands, multimedia data and the scenario is controlled by a data control unit 106. A work memory 107 temporarily stores a scenario. (*See* p. 6, lines 3-12.)

Operation of the conventional scenario editing device of Fig. 1 is illustrated in Fig. 2. Specifically, the input/output unit 101 determines whether a received command relates to multimedia data or the scenario (S201). In the case of the former, the input/output unit 101

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receives multimedia data from the operator (S202) and transmits it to the multimedia data memory through the data control unit 106, and the multimedia data is stored in multimedia data memory 102 (S203). In the latter case, the input/output unit 101 determines the substance of the received command to determine if its type, including commands to produce a scenario, edit a scenario or expand a scenario (S204). (*See* p. 6, lines 16-27.)

In the conventional device of Figs. 1 and 2, if the received command instructs the device to produce a scenario (S205), the data control unit 106 reads out multimedia data from the multimedia data memory 102 and transmits it to the scenario editing unit 103. The editing unit 103 produces the scenario based on received commands from the operator. The produced scenario is transmitted to and stored in the scenario memory 104. (*See* p. 7, lines 1-17.)

If a command relating to a scenario instructs the device to edit a memorized scenario (S206), the scenario is read out from the scenario memory 104 and transmitted to the editing unit 103, which edits the scenario in response to commands from the operator. The edited scenario is then stored in scenario memory 104. (*See* p. 7, lines 18 - p. 8, line 2.)

If a received command is to expand a scenario stored in memory (S207), the scenario is read out from scenario memory 104 and transmitted to scenario expanding unit 104 where it is expanded and stored in work memory 107. The scenario editing unit 103 can then edit the expanded scenario stored in the work memory 107. (*See* p. 8, lines 3-14.)

The present invention relates a device that automatically supplements a scenario of multimedia contents when it is receives an additional data set that is necessary to complete multimedia contents. It further relates to a recording medium in which a computer readable program is recorded. The program executes steps that that automatically supplements a scenario of multimedia contents when it is receives an additional data set that is necessary to complete multimedia contents.

An embodiment of the invention of the appealed claims is described in reference to Figs. 3-14. As shown in Fig. 3, a scenario editing device according to the invention includes an input device 301, such as a keyboard or mouse, and an output device 302, such as a display unit, each of which is controlled by input/output control unit 303. A scenario editing unit 304 produces and edits a scenario of the multimedia contents on the basis of the operating information supplied from the input/output control unit 303. A scenario memory 305 connected to the scenario edition unit 304 memorizes the scenario produced and edited by the

scenario editing unit 304 together with the multimedia data relating to the scenario. A scenario rule editing unit 306 produces and edits a scenario basic rule on the basis of operating information supplied from the input/output control unit. The scenario basic rule is used to automatically supplement the scenario.

A scenario rule memory 307 memorizes the scenario basic rule produced and edited by the scenario rule editing unit 306. A scenario analyzing unit 308 analyzes a memorized scenario to produce scenario complete degree information, which includes a scenario complete rate information representative of rate the multimedia contents is completed, as well as a lacking data list representative of data that is lacking with respect to a complete state of the multimedia contents. The degree the scenario is completed is stored in scenario complete degree memory 309.

A scenario converting unit 310 converts a memorized scenario into an exhibiting electronic document by referring to a memorized scenario basic rule to exhibit incomplete multimedia contents, including the scenario complete degree information. Incomplete multimedia contents is presented to clients on a computer network by way of scenario converting unit 310 and connecting unit 311, which together comprise a presenting section.

An additional data receiving unit 312 receives additional data and supplier information from clients. It may include, for example, email receiving client software, a floppy disk drive, an optical disk drive, magneto-optical drive, memory reader, modem, terminal adapter or scanner.

A scenario supplementing unit 313 adds the received additional data to memorized multimedia data. Supplier information memory 314 provides supplier information to the connecting unit 311. (*See* Fig. 3, p. 9, line 28 *et seq.*)

In one exemplary operation, an operator produces a concrete idea of a complete state of the multimedia contents, such as shown in Fig. 4A, where a table of contents includes spots A-D for each of four years 1970, 1980, 1990, and 2000. The table link buttons for each combination of spots and years, which are related to content pages, such as shown in Fig. 4B. For example, each content page includes a title, picture and caption. (*See* p. 13, lines 1-10.)

The operator then produces temporary multimedia contents that lack part of a complete multimedia content. (*See* p. 13, line 11 *et seq.*)Clients gather the lacking material. Exemplary temporary multimedia contents is illustrated in Figs. 5A and 5B, in which there is only one link and one corresponding content page. The scenario in this example has a form

as shown in Figs. 6A-6C. Specifically, it has a main table as shown in Fig. 6A and two data tables as shown in Figs. 6B and 6C.

The operator then inputs necessary information for making a scenario basic rule. (*See* p. 14, line 13 *et seq.*) In the example shown, a scenario basic rule includes "The number of the content pages are sixteen in the complete state.", "The content pages are classified on the basis of spots and years.", "Positions of the link bottoms are decided by an equation F.", etc. One such scenario basic rule is shown in the form illustrated in Fig. 7. A scenario basic rule may be written in a script language, such as JavaScript.

The scenario analyzing unit 308 produces scenario complete degree information in reference to the scenario basic rule. (*See* p. 15, line 6 *et seq.*) Scenario complete degree information is shown, by way of example, in Fig. 9, where marks such as open circles are located in place of link buttons. As shown in Fig. 8, a lacking data list shows fifteen pages are missing or 1/16 of the multimedia contents is finished.

The scenario converting unit 310 changes the scenario so that a request sentence is included, for example as shown in Fig. 9A. The scenario converting unit 310 converts the scenario into an electronic document to be displayed, such as a HTML (Hyper Text Markup Language) document. (*See* p. 15, line 19 – p. 16, line 17.)

Each client can view the table of contents by way of a web browser and can also view the contents pages by clicking on a link button, as shown in Figs. 9A and 9B. Supplier information memory 314 may be used to store email address by which the presenting unit 311 can send email to request lacking multimedia data. (*See* p. 16, line 23 – p. 17, line 5.)

In the example shown, an email in the form of Fig. 10 is sent to the scenario editing device. Additional data receiving unit 312 revives and analyzes the email, and picks out a picture and its caption from the email, recognizing that the picture shows a landscape of the spot A in 1990. The picture and caption is supplied to the scenario supplementing unit 313 with the recognized information. Additional data receiving unit 312 further gathers the supplier information, date of receipt, and source address and stores them in the supplier information memory in the form of Fig. 11, for example. (*See* p. 17, lines 6-19.)

The scenario supplementing unit 313 refers to the scenario basic rule memorized in the scenario rule memory 307 to produce the additional scenario corresponding to the additional data sets. It further changes the memorized scenario to incorporate the additional scenario to the memorized scenario. The scenario supplementing unit 313 thereby produces a

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data table 003 as shown in Fig. 12D and changes the main table show in Fig. 12A according to the basic rules of "Make a content page every combination of spot and year" and follow the page of spot C, 1980." (*See* p. 17, line 20 – p. 18, line 4.)

The supplementing unit 313 then changes the data table 001 according to the basic rules of "classify received data according to years of 1970, 1980, 1990 and 2000", "classify received data according to spots of A, B, C and D" and "located a button according to the equation F" as shown in Fig. 12B to locate a link button relating to spot A, 1990 and the table of contents. As shown in Fig. 12C, the data table 002 corresponding to the content page of spot C, 1980 is not changed by the scenario supplementing unit 313 in this event. (*See* p. 18, lines 4-13.)

The scenario analyzing unit 308 analyzes the renewed scenario and renews the complete degree information as shown in Fig. 13. In comparison with Fig. 8, spot A, 1990 is erased from the lacking page and the completion rate is changed to 2/16. When the scenario and scenario complete degree information are renewed, the renewed scenario is converted into an electronic document and uploaded onto the server. The renewed table of contents is shown in Fig. 14A, with a link to Spot A, 1990 as shown in Fig. 14A. (*See* p. 18, lines 14 – p. 19, line 10.)

VI.   GROUNDS OF REJECTION TO BE REVIEWED ON APPEAL

The grounds of rejection to be review on appeal is the rejection of claims 1, 3, 4, 6-11, 14-17, 19, 20, and 22-24 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 5,969,716 to Scott et al. in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,969,716 to Davis et al.

VII.   ARGUMENT

The pending claims stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 5,969,716 to Scott et al. ("Scott") in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,969,716 to Davis et al. ("Davis"). Appellants respectfully submit that the final action fails to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness with respect to independent claims 1, 9 and 17.

A.   Claim 1

Appellants submits that that the combination of Scott and Davis lacks several features of claim 1, and that the Action improperly picks and chooses among unrelated features of the two references. Appellants further submit that there is no proper motivation to combine Scott and Davis in the manner proposed in the Final Action.

As set forth in the Appendix, independent claim 1 is drawn to a scenario editing device for editing a scenario of multimedia contents which include a plurality of materials represented by data sets. As provided in the specification, the scenario defines displaying position and timing of text and images and reproducing audio and video that may comprise the multimedia contents.

The device of claim 1 includes a scenario memory for memorizing the scenario. It further includes a scenario rule memory for memorizing a scenario basic rule, which defines a complete state of the multimedia contents.

In the device of claim 1, "an additional data set which represents additional material necessary to complete the multimedia contents" is received by a receiving unit. The additional material from the receiving unit is included in the multimedia contents to make the multimedia contents approach the complete state by use of a scenario supplementing unit.

A scenario converting unit converts the memorized scenario with the scenario basic rule into an electronic document that is used to exhibit the multimedia contents. Further, a scenario analyzing unit analyzes the memorized scenario with the basic rule to produce a lacking data list and supply that list for inclusion with the multimedia contents.

In contrast to the claimed invention, Scott is drawn to an interactive applications generator for use on a single server in a multi-client network system. Scott discloses several editors and hardware commonly found on a computer (such as standard I/O devices). As acknowledged in the Final Action, Scott fails to disclose a receiving unit that receives additional material necessary to complete the state of multimedia contents. Appellants submit that Scott also fails to disclose a scenario supplementing unit connected to the receiving unit that supplements the scenario according to the scenario basic rule so that the additional material is included in the multimedia contents to make the multimedia contents approach the complete state. Applicants further submit that Scott fails to disclose a scenario analyzing unit as recited in claim 1.

With respect to "receiving unit", the Final Action relies on Davis' disclosure at column 3, lines 1-20 and column 9, lines 55-68. The former merely refers to media parsers that are used to process media content. It discloses, for example, accelerating, decelerating or modifying a soundtrack to fit a video sequence. It does not constitute "additional data set that represents additional multimedia contents that would complete the complete state of multimedia contents defined by a scenario rule.

The cited portion of column 9, refers to electronic transmission and distribution of information necessary to reproduce a new media production based upon original media input signals. Specifically, Davis indicates that at least some of original media signals can be distributed in any convenient manner and then "the only data which needs to be transmitted to the remote sites on the network is the data from the project files which describes the appropriate functional relationships between the media signals, as well as pointers to the local and remote media data. It further indicates that some additional media data to generate new media content may be transmitted. (Col. 9, lines 57 to col. 10, line 13.) Appellants disagree that this disclosure suggests receiving and storing additional data to complete the multimedia contents and automatically supplement a "scenario" (which defines displaying position and timing of text and images and reproducing audio and video that may comprise the multimedia contents) according to a scenario basic rule defining a complete state of multimedia contents.

Further, Appellants disagree that it would have been obvious to somehow modify Scott to include a receiving unit as recited in the claims based on any teaching of Davis in order to "fill out the space in a content faster as taught by Davis." To what "space in a content" in Scott does the Final Action refer? Scott describes hierarchical drop down menus. It is not seen how the cited portions of Davis would be used in conjunction with the specific portions of Scott that the Final Action alleges as corresponding to the other elements of the claims. Consequently, Appellants submit that the cited combination lacks adequate support, and suggests that the Final Action improperly relies on hindsight and improperly picks and chooses among isolated elements of the two cited references.

Additionally, neither Scott nor Davis disclose a scenario analyzing unit that produces a "lacking data list." In this regard, the Final Action refers to Figs 5 and 6 as "suggesting" this feature. It is not understood where lacking data is disclosed or suggested in either Figs. 5 and 6. In the absence of adequate support, the Final Action is improper and should be withdrawn.

For these reasons, the rejection of claim 1 and dependent claims 3,4, and 6-8 should be reversed.

B.   Independent Claim 9

Independent claim 9 is also drawn to a scenario editing device that includes a receiving unit and a scenario analyzing unit. Appellants submit that it is patentable for at least the same reasons as claim 1.

Additionally, claim 9 recites presenting means for presenting multimedia contents to a client. It further requires that that lacking data list produced by the scenario analyzing unit is supplied to the presenting means. These additional features are not properly addressed in the Final Action.

For these reasons, the rejection of claim 9 and dependent claims 10, 11, and 14-16 should be reversed.

C. Independent Claim 17

Independent claim 17 is drawn to a recording medium in which a computer readable program is recorded. The program includes, among others, a step of receiving with a receiving unit "an additional data set which represents additional material necessary to complete the multimedia contents" and "supplementing , at a scenario supplementing unit, the scenario according to the scenario basic rule so that the additional material is included in the multimedia contents to make the multimedia contents approach the complete state." Additionally, claim 17 recites a "lacking data list with multimedia contents as one of the materials at said converting unit."

It is submitted that claim 17 and dependent claims 19, 20, and 22-24 are patentable for the reasons discussed above with respect to claim 1.

D. Dependent Claims 6, 14, and 22

In addition to features addressed above, dependent claims 6, 14, and 22 recite structure that memorizes the lacking data list as completion degree information and renewing the completion degree information whenever an additional data set is received. Despite repeated requests for clarification, the Final Action summarily refers to column 8, lines 35-55 and column 9, lines 10-30 of Davis. Once again, Appellants note that the cited portion of Davis lack any reference or suggestion of completion degree information. Moreover, the Final Action completely fails to identify any alleged motivation for combining Davis with Scott in regard to this feature, and thus fails to meet the requirements of a *prima facie* case of obviousness.

For at least these additional reasons, the rejection of claims 6, 14, and 22 should be reversed.

VIII. CONCLUSION

In view of the foregoing, it is respectfully submitted that the claims are patentable and that this application is in condition for allowance.

Respectfully submitted,

Date: ___10/12/04___   By: _____

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Should additional fees be necessary in connection with the filing of this paper, or if a petition for extension of time is required for timely acceptance of same, the Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge Deposit Account No. 19-0741 for any such fees; and applicant(s) hereby petition for any needed extension of time.

APPENDIX

1. A scenario editing device for editing a scenario of multimedia contents which include a plurality of materials represented by data sets, said scenario editing device comprising:

a scenario memory for memorizing the scenario,

a scenario rule memory for memorizing a scenario basic rule which defines specifications of a complete state of the multimedia contents,

a receiving unit for receiving an additional data set which represents an additional material necessary to complete the multimedia contents,

a scenario supplementing unit connected to said scenario memory, said scenario rule memory, and said receiving unit for supplementing the scenario according to the scenario basic rule so that the additional material is included in the multimedia contents to make the multimedia contents approach the complete state:

a scenario converting unit connected to said scenario memory and said scenario rule memory for converting the scenario memorized in said scenario memory with the scenario basic rule into an exhibiting electronic document which is used for exhibiting the multimedia contents; and

a scenario analyzing unit connected to said scenario memory, said scenario rule memory, and said scenario converting unit for analyzing the scenario memorized in the scenario memory with the scenario basic rule memorized in the scenario rule memory to produce a lacking data list and to supply the lacking data list for said scenario converting unit, said scenario converting unit including the lacking data list with the multimedia contents as one of the materials.

2. (Canceled)

3. A scenario editing device as claimed in Claim 1, further comprising a connecting unit connected to the scenario converting unit for connecting the scenario converting unit to a computer network to exhibit the multimedia contents on said computer network.

4. A scenario editing device as claimed in Claim 3, wherein said receiving unit is connected to said computer network to receive the additional data set through said computer network.

5. (Canceled)

6. A scenario editing device as claimed in Claim 1, further comprising a scenario completion degree information memory which is connected between said scenario analyzing unit and said scenario converting unit to memorize the lacking data list as completion degree information, wherein said scenario analyzing unit renews the scenario completion degree information whenever said receiving unit receives the additional data set.

7. A scenario editing device as claimed in Claim 1, further comprising a scenario editing unit connected to said scenario memory for producing and editing the scenario.

8. A scenario editing device as claimed in Claim 1, further comprising a scenario basic rule editing unit connected to said scenario rule memory for producing and editing the scenario basic rule.

9. A scenario editing device for editing a scenario of multimedia contents which are presented to a client through a computer network and which include a plurality of materials represented by data sets, said scenario editing device comprising:

a scenario memory for memorizing the scenario,

presenting means connected to said scenario memory and said computer network for presenting the multimedia contents to the client by the use of the scenario memorized in scenario memory,

a receiving unit for receiving an additional data set which is supplied from the client and which represents an additional material,

a scenario supplementing unit connected to said scenario memory and said receiving unit for supplementing the scenario memorized in said scenario memory so that the additional material represented by the additional data set is included in the multimedia contents, [[and]]

a scenario rule memory connected to said scenario supplementing unit for memorizing a scenario basic rule defining specifications of a complete state of the multimedia contents, wherein said scenario supplementing unit supplements the scenario according to the scenario basic rule; and

a scenario analyzing unit connected to said scenario memory, said scenario rule memory, and said presenting means for analyzing the scenario with the scenario basic rule memorized in the scenario rule memory to produce a lacking data list and to supply the lacking data list for said presenting means, said presenting means presenting the lacking data list as one of the materials of the multimedia contents.

10. A scenario editing device as claimed in Claim 9, wherein said presenting means has a scenario converting unit and a connecting unit,

said scenario converting unit connected to said scenario memory for converting the scenario memorized in said scenario memory into an exhibiting electronic document, and

said connecting unit connected to said scenario converting unit for connecting said scenario converting unit to said computer network to present the multimedia contents to the client through said computer network.

11. A scenario editing device as claimed in Claim 9, wherein said receiving unit is connected to said computer network to receive the additional data set from the client through said computer network.

12. (Canceled)

13. (Canceled)

14. A scenario editing device as claimed in Claim 9, said scenario editing device further comprising a scenario completion degree information memory which is connected between said scenario analyzing unit and said presenting means to memorize the lacking data list as completion degree information, wherein said scenario analyzing unit renews the scenario completion degree information whenever said receiving unit receives the additional data set.

15. A scenario editing device as claimed in Claim 9, further comprising a scenario editing unit connected to said scenario memory for producing and editing the scenario.

16. A scenario editing device as claimed in Claim 9, further comprising a scenario basic rule editing unit connected to said scenario rule memory for producing and editing the scenario basic rule.

17. A recording medium in which a computer readable program is recorded, said computer readable program comprising the steps of:

memorizing, in a scenario memory, a scenario of multimedia contents which include a plurality of materials represented by data sets,

memorizing, in a scenario rule memory, a scenario basic rule which defines specifications of a complete state of the multimedia contents,

receiving, by a receiving unit, an additional data set which represents an additional material necessary to complete the multimedia contents,

supplementing, at a scenario supplementing unit, the scenario according to the scenario basic rule so that the additional material is included in the multimedia contents to make the multimedia contents approach the complete state;

converting, at a scenario converting unit, the scenario memorized in said scenario memory with the scenario basic rule into an exhibiting electronic document which is used for exhibiting the multimedia contents;

analyzing the scenario memorized in the scenario memory with the scenario basic rule memorized in the scenario rule memory to produce a lacking data list and to supply the lacking data list for said scenario converting unit, and

including the lacking data list with the multimedia contents as one of the materials at said scenario converting unit.

18. (Canceled)

19. A recording medium as claimed in Claim 17, wherein said program further comprises the step of exhibiting the electronic document on a computer network.

20. A recording medium as claimed in Claim 19, wherein the receiving unit receives the additional data set through said computer network at the receiving step.

21. (Canceled)

22. A recording medium as claimed in Claim 17, wherein said program further comprises the steps of:

memorizing the lacking data list as completion degree information in a scenario completion degree information memory, and

renewing, at said scenario analyzing unit, the scenario completion degree information whenever said receiving unit receives the additional data set.

23. A recording medium as claimed in Claim 17, wherein the program further comprises the step of producing the scenario at a scenario editing unit to memorize the scenario into the scenario memory.

24. A recording medium as claimed in Claim 17, wherein the program further comprises the step of producing the scenario basic rule at a scenario rule editing unit to memorize the scenario basic rule into the scenario rule memory.